

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

From Harper's Weekly (edited by G. W. Curtis).

The "new departure" of the Democratic party is not unanimous, and certainly not hearty. Mr. Vallandigham's resolutions were those of a county convention, not of his party in the State of Ohio, and they were not warmly received by the party organs. In the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention a resolution to recognize all existing provisions of the Constitution was adopted, by a vote of seventy-six to fifty-three, after an angry debate. This is what is called elsewhere "hedging." Probably there is no intelligent political observer in the country who does not know that if the Democratic party had carried Connecticut, as it did New Hampshire, the election of 1872 would have been disputed by it upon the question of the validity of the amendments. But the sentiment of the country is so pronounced upon that subject that the hopelessness of such a contest seems to be foreseen by some of the Democratic leaders, and they are anxious to abandon a position which has become untenable. But the abandonment is fatal. If, as the last Democratic Convention declared in 1868, the Republican reconstruction of the Union is unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, what has made it constitutional and binding in 1872? If void then—unwise or even unconstitutional, but void—what has made it valid now? Does a party which professes such peculiar and profound respect for the Constitution intend to ask the support of the country upon the ground that it acquiesces in the overthrow of the Constitution and in revolutionary usurpation?

If however the Democrats have concealed under the plea of accepting "accomplished facts," and the Democratic party withdraws its protest against the Republican settlement, and promises a faithful enforcement of the "usurpation," its claim to popular confidence must rest upon the probability of a more honest and able administration of "the Government" by that party than by the Republicans. What, then, is the ground of such a probability? In the State of New York the Democratic party is in power. In the city of New York its dominance is supreme. What are the characteristics of its action? The elevation to office of men of no character whatever; the most universal and unblushing corruption; a Legislature which is a by-word of contempt; consequent legislation which virtually abolishes popular government in the city in favor of an oligarchy of four men, not one of whom enjoys the respect of the community; the infamies of Erie bills, and of the amended code, authorizing corrupt judges to crush the freedom of the press; in one word, a vast and skillful system of plunder, with profound contempt and disregard of the principles and the defenses of free popular government.

This is the aspect of Democratic ascendancy where the party is best organized, most ably led, and of practically unchallenged supremacy. And against this regime there is no audible protest in the Democratic party. In New York the Tammany leadership is omnipotent. In other States there is no word of dissent. A Democratic victory in the election of 1872 will be the triumph of this spirit, not because every Democrat individually approves it, but because its ascendancy is indisputable, and its discipline remorseless. Now we ask any Republican at the West or the East, in the North or the South, is it any excuse for conniving in any way at the success of such a party to say that Mr. Tweed and the Tammany leaders are no worse than Mr. Cameron and Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Morton and General Butler? Granting what is often felt and urged in regard to the character and leadership of these gentlemen, is it a matter of indifference whether a party of the general character and principles of the Republican, or of the general character and tendencies of the Democratic, controls the Government? If certain leaders upon both sides are not to be respected nor trusted, it is only wise to look further into the party. Now every element of hatred of the Government is disbelieved in its principles, the great mass of ignorance, the subservience to clerical dictation—the most doubtful and pernicious elements in a system like ours—are all combined in the Democratic party. The general intelligence, the true conservatism of industry, faith in liberty and education—in a word, the moral forces of the country, are with the Republicans. Is this a consideration of little weight?

Moreover, if there is irregularity in many of the details of administration, if the councils which prevail in its general policy are not always such as honorable men approve, there are two points to consider—first, that to recall to power the party to which we owe the corruptions of political methods will hardly remedy the difficulty; and second, that while in that party there is really no protest, there is in the Republican party a protest so stern that it constantly modifies what are regarded as baneful counsels. In the State of New York the Democratic voice that was raised against the despotism of Tammany was summarily silenced, and with very few exceptions there has been no resolute Democratic protest urged against the alarming tyranny of the amended code. But it was the steady Republican remonstrance that induced the San Domingo policy which the Republican leaders already named strongly supported; and the commissions appointed for the investigation of the English treaty certainly were not due to influences which any honest Republican doubts or would disclaim.

There is, therefore, no probability whatever, upon any theory, that a Democratic administration would be purer or more efficient or wiser than the Republican. Even if the Democratic Convention of 1872 should unanimously eat its words of 1868, would that performance really inspire any Republican with greater confidence in Democratic ascendancy? Would any Republican vote more willingly for Mr. Vallandigham now than last year? Are there no such things as character and principle and conviction in politics? Are there no plainly distinguishable tendencies in public affairs which are little affected by the personality of leaders. If, in 1864, instead of calling for surrender to the Rebellion, Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Seymour and their friends had demanded a more vigorous prosecution of the war, would any sane man have doubted which was the party of union and of liberty? And if, in 1872, the same gentlemen should say that they had been all wrong and the Republicans all right, and that they would henceforth be more Republican than the Republicans, would any man be justified in doubting which is really the party of liberty, progress, and safety?

LEADERS DEMANDED BY THE SOUTH.

From the New Orleans Times.

We frankly confess that there is a great need of some change in the Democratic plan and strategy. The old ones have proved sad failures in all recent contests. But the word "departure" is too strongly indicative of a sudden conversion and total change of heart and conduct, to please the masses of that somewhat impracticable and self-sufficient party. It is true the spoils have long been denied to them, and doubtless, like the weak-kneed of Israel, they hunger after the flesh-pots of Egypt. But they are not all; in fact, only a small portion of them are prepared to surrender their time-honored principle, their sacred, cardinal ideas, and gulp down at once so large a slice of humble pie as seems to be the purpose of some of their impatient chiefs to force down their mouths. It is too sudden a thing. They must be broken in gradually, and given some time to reflect, compare notes, and count the costs.

The new departures that come to us from Ohio are documents that demand a great deal of nice consideration and profound meditation. We have great respect for these Buckeye chiefs, but have not accepted their infallibility as a finality. Here, in the South, we have got a long way off from the old prescribed lines and routes of party maps and discipline. Our people don't think much of either of the parties which are beginning to rend the firmament with their partisan clamor and cries. They suspect the motives of people who are always making new departures and hatching new schemes to secure electoral triumphs. What they need is a new departure in morals rather than in politics. We want an honest and constitutional Government, Federal and State; we want a more respectable class of men than those who have of late been brought forward by both parties. We are tired of the old party hacks, the speech-makers, platform builders, caucus managers, and time-serving trimmers who have so long controlled our politics and government. We are sick of these as we are of the class of military upstarts who are forever seeking high civil positions. A platform embodying the simple propositions of a return to constitutional government, to honest administration and the subordination of the military to the civil power is all we want in that line. What is more important than all platforms, but cannot be secured through any of them, is the nomination and election of live and new men, free from the taint of the recent corruptions and selfish scheming of the old parties. If Ohio, or New York, or Pennsylvania have any of this new and fresh stock, let them bring them out, and let those veteran organizers of defeat, the Vallandighams and the Champbells, retire upon such laurels as they have already won, and snuff the approaching battles, like Job's horses, afar off.

THE WARFARE OF CLASSES.

From the N. Y. Times.

In both hemispheres there are being brought to the front problems of society which threaten sooner or later to supersede existing problems of politics. As a pioneer of this movement among ourselves, Wendell Phillips may serve as a type; as its best representative in England, we may accept John Stuart Mill. On the social aspects of the instruction of the French Communists, we have already sufficiently enlarged. The coming difficulties of the great Anglo-Saxon nations are the result of forces in some respects identical with those which have convulsed Paris; but they present, nevertheless, features which give them a characteristic individuality. Of the many radical movements which are fast obliterating existing party lines in England, and which will shortly compel an entire change of political front, the most decidedly aggressive is that which relates to the tenure and distribution of land. To appreciate the importance of the change aimed at by the reformers of whom Mr. Mill is the most influential spokesman, it is necessary to bear in mind the immense power of English landowners as a social caste, the tedious and complicated legal forms which appear to have been designed to obstruct the transfer of land, and the distinction which property in the soil, apart altogether from mere wealth, confers on its possessor. Something less than one in every thousand Englishmen has a share in the ownership of the soil on which he was born, and of the thirty thousand actual proprietors, rather less than one-third own at least two-thirds of the kingdom. Mr. Mill's doctrine is that land can be appropriated only by the consent of society, and that society reserves the right of revoking its consent at any time "on giving due compensation to the interests that it has allowed to grow up." The application of this doctrine is thus illustrated by an organ of English radicalism. Suppose an estate which yielded an annual rental of \$200,000. The State need not disturb the owner in his possession of the land, and in his right to enjoy in perpetuity its present annual rental; but if, as a result of the general progress of the country, another \$200,000 should accrue to the possessor, it is due of right to the country at large and not to any individual. Once apply principles like these to the existing fabric of English society, and its present foundations will certainly be removed. The reconstructed edifice might be more harmonious in its details; but there can hardly be a doubt that the fall of the old one would carry with it a good many more things than its destroyers intended. It is not very easy to see how a hard and fast line of division could be maintained between property in land and property in any other form. To the average democrat the distinction would certainly be imperceptible. The "privileged classes" in England understand this pretty thoroughly, and hence the loosening of existing party ties before the advance of this portentous social revolution.

Thanks to our freedom from feudal traditions, to our boundless resources, and to the sound republican foundation on which our social structure has been reared, we have little reason to fear any such coming deluge of Communism as this. If, however, in the enormous industrial expansion that is before us, the minds of our citizens become leavened with the theories of Mr. Wendell Phillips, we shall have a real cause having to face a more deadly and less threatening. The resolutions written by the indefatigable agitator for the Boston Labor Reformers are skillfully adapted to enlist the prejudices, and to warp the judgment, of the class to whom they are addressed. What, for instance, could be more transparently opposed to the plainest teachings of political economy than this? "A reduction of the hours of labor will increase wages, and will also cause a corresponding reduction of the future accumulations of the speculative classes, and thus secure a more equal distribution of wealth." Or what in pretensions want of meaning could be devised to exceed this statement? Through the wages channel all of the wealth regularly secured to the masses is distributed, and to increase their share of this wealth their

wages must first be increased, "through causes which do not add to the cost of production (say), but which will reduce the profits of those who speculate in the result of labor." The man who could put together a farrago of absurdities like this, is clearly incapable of conceiving or reasoning on any intelligible scheme of social adjustment. That he is equally impotent as a destructive force is not quite so clear. Our artisan class is of too composite a character to admit of a very decided estimate of what they might or might not be induced to believe. In the interests of the future relations between capital and labor, and of the social stability which is bound up with them, let us hope that working men have learned to estimate Mr. Phillips and his theories at their proper value.

REPUBLICAN SNOBBERY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

With the first warm days began the usual surfeit of announcements of snapper plans of all our notabilities, from Grant to Train. So-called society papers hurry out their bulletins regarding the movements of fashionable grocers and shopkeepers' wives, or young misses from the country spending a week or two at New York hotels. Train and his kind regard this gossip as so many advertisements, and the peripatetic young ladies are innocent enough in their desire to catch a glimpse of the "fashions" in street wear or hotel parlors. But what impression does a foreigner receive from the columns in leading papers devoted to the "dazzling grandeur" of a ball at a lucky fish-dealer's, or the announcement that "Miss Caddie Smith is visiting the Brovort," or "Miss Imogene Jones is favoring the Fifth Avenue?"

Our English cousins are just now hotly debating the question whether the removal of the royal family and court will rid the country of its tendency towards toryism. Mr. Arthur Herbert, champion of a republic here upon English "frivolities," let the fountain of folly in their midst. The *Spectator*, in answer, points to America, where there is no court. "The American journals," it says, "are full of elaborate descriptions of dresses worn at a Washington ball, differing only in two points from those of the *Times* describing any court ceremonial. The American reporters descend to details which in England would be declared impudent and nauseous; and they invariably mark the cost of the dresses with a sort of awe, as though the price were the highest criterion of excellence. Is there any improvement here upon English 'frivolities'?" It demands triumphantly, and then proceeds to deduce the conclusion that their social hierarchy restrains the worship of wealth which corrupts and debases American society. This reasoning would be sound enough if society in America (by which we mean the laws and habits of the highest class—highest by right of birth, breeding, or culture)—had any central point which controlled and represented them as the Court does the like grade in England. There is no such point. The *Spectator* must surely be aware that our Presidents are men of their own qualifications, without the slightest reference to the social standing of their families. The wives of professional men, tanners, farmers, tailors, take their turn in the White House, and play their part with whatever tact or grace Nature has given to their share. With how much or little, is to Americans usually a matter of utter indifference. Fashionable society in the large cities is in like manner made up of the families of lucky speculators and rich tradesmen, who naturally delight in the display of their wealth, and cluster about any titled foreigner who apparently is possessed of that breeding of which they feel the need. These two classes have of necessity their outer rings of toadies and flatterers. Beyond these, but few foreigners penetrate, and hence come English pictures of American social life. Human nature, the *Spectator* should know, will differ little in any people or under any Government. Money will hold its factitious power over vulgar minds in London as well as in Washington. The man of cultured tastes and noble aims will seek simplicity in outward forms, whether he be a Vere de Vere or an Alexander of Colnough and Biddis. Lincoln was re-elected during the red heat of the Rebellion. His withdrawal in such an exigency would have encouraged Davis in his machinations and inspired Lee with hope. No such crisis, no such exigency exists now. Grant stands directly in the way of peace, harmony, and unity. If Grant is renominated, let the rallying cry of all independent Republicans be "Greeley and one term!"

Of course, with Greeley at Washington for four years, the *Tribune* would go to the dogs. But this would be of little consequence. It would be glory enough to have founded and built up a great journal, which, its sustaining hand being withdrawn, fell under the stupid management of fops and pretenders. Only two Presidents have been re-elected during the last half century, and extraordinary circumstances conspired to make their renomination a necessity for their party. When Jackson was re-elected he was in the midst of a fight with the Nullifiers and the United States Bank. His withdrawal at that crisis would have been regarded as the triumph of Calhoun and Biddis. Lincoln was re-elected during the red heat of the Rebellion. His withdrawal in such an exigency would have encouraged Davis in his machinations and inspired Lee with hope. No such crisis, no such exigency exists now. Grant stands directly in the way of peace, harmony, and unity. If Grant is renominated, let the rallying cry of all independent Republicans be "Greeley and one term!"

The difference between our social system and that which the English are striving to throw off, we believe to be that in ours a man is sure to take proper rank in his own guild and with his like. The man of intellectual power or real breeding is as certain of his place and consideration among his peers as is the millionaire of his flatterers; but in England, law and custom force every man at birth on a false and fictitious gradation of rank, from which no effort of his own can free him. We are quite willing to admit that the model of the "grave, simple, and slightly stern Commonwealth" after which the English are striving to throw off, here, nor will be found anywhere while men are men. Spartan women, no doubt, eyed their neighbors' head-gear enviously, and before the great Romans could found their republic they accused each other of an itching palm, and "did sell and mart their offices for gold."

GREELEY AND ONE TERM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Greeley, in the letter modestly announcing himself a candidate for the Presidency, deals a stunning blow at the two-term doctrine and General Grant's re-election. He is right. Theoretically it may be proper to allow the people to re-elect the same man to the Presidency as many times as they please. The plan worked well enough for the first thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution; but since then the country has expanded so widely, grown so populous, embraced so many clashing interests, and our Presidents wield such a vast patronage, which they invariably use to secure their re-election, that a change is demanded, and the one-term doctrine ought to be engrained upon the Constitution.

Mr. Greeley is a man of principle. Now and then a crocheteer finds a lodgment in his capacious scotch which makes him restive and impracticable, but his heart is as pure as the fountains that gush up amid the banks and braes of Chappaqua. Not only is he a man of principle, but he believes in carrying out his principles to their logical conclusions. He is opposed to the re-election of Grant, because it violates the one-term doctrine, and because Grant, as a civilian is a calamitous failure.

If the Republican managers should be so demented as to renominate Grant in spite of the protest of the founder of the party, Mr. Greeley can carry out his one-term policy in a manner that will be memorable in our history. If the Democrats will bring out a man like Groesbeck on the Vallandigham platform, and thereby, in the event of his success, secure the permanency of reconstruction and the amendments, Mr. Greeley could easily dispose of Grant by accepting an independent nomination under the banner of "Greeley and One Term!"

What a campaign we should have! Greeley would stamp the Republic from Maine to Texas. Clad in the costume of the common people, how the masses would greet him! What speeches would read the air!

What songs would ring the welkin, with the refrain:—

"The friend of liberty and law,
The honest old farmer of Chappaqua!"

All the anti-Grant Republicans would go for him, and all the negroes, all the protectionists, all the scientific farmers, and all believers in simple diet, plain clothes, and universal salvation. If the Southern Ku-Klux should take the field against him, Jeff. Davis would go among them with a certified copy of his ball bond, and beseech them to refrain from stealing horses and frightening the colored element until after the election.

Mr. Greeley might not be chosen by the people, and the election would then go to the House of Representatives, where he would be sure of beating Grant at all events, and stand a fair chance of winning himself. Each State being entitled to one vote, the support of nineteen States would be necessary. All the anti-Grant Republicans in the House would cordily vote for him, and by forming combinations here and there with Democratic members, he could easily obtain the requisite number of States.

It should all the time be borne in mind that the objective point in Mr. Greeley's programme is the defeat of Grant, in case he should be renominated, and the establishment thereby of the one-term doctrine.

Mr. Greeley's own election, being in his view quite a subordinate consideration. In any event, therefore, he can carry his main point by taking an independent nomination. He could dispose of Grant and settle a great principle as effectively as Van Buren disposed of Cass and settled a great principle in 1848. Mr. Van Buren saw that the Willnot proviso, which secured free soil for free men, was endangered by the candidacy of General Cass. So he accepted a nomination from the free Democracy, and left the Barnburners to put a final extinguisher upon the Presidential aspirations of the squatter sovereign of the upper lakes. If worse comes to worst, let the philosopher of Chappaqua emulate the example of the sage of Lindenwald.

But Mr. Greeley would be likely to be elected—probably by the House. What a Cabinet he would present to the country! No small men, no givers of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of horses, carriages, and puppies, would find a seat there. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of his election, he would naturally aim to conciliate all interests in the formation of his cabinet. Charles Francis Adams might be Secretary of State. Trumbull Attorney-General, and Vallandigham Secretary of the Interior, the rest of the chairs being given to radicals of lofty talents and unspotted integrity. If the Democratic members of the House from New York and Ohio should combine with a portion of the Republican members to give him the votes of those States, the new President could reciprocate the favor by appointing Mr. Groesbeck Chief Justice in the event of Judge Chase's withdrawal from the bench, and by sending Governor Hoffman as Minister to Berlin, where, because of his name, he would be received as the head of the original Gothic edifice. Under a Greeley administration the country would be rid of one shame at least. None of his relatives would get any of his patronage, and he would not bestow office upon anybody who gave him presents. Nor would he be a deadbeat at hotels and on railways, nor break up a Cabinet sitting to attend a horse race, nor dawdle around Long Branch when he ought to be hard at work in the White House.

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THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION—PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

We had no doubt that the Democracy of Ohio would follow and outstrip Kentucky and Pennsylvania; but fact is better than expectation, and the resolutions of the Ohio Convention, passed Thursday, enable us to substitute record for our late prophecy. We care not how much, or how little, influence Mr. Vallandigham may have had in shaping the Ohio resolutions. It is enough for us that the resolutions are such as we can endorse, and so long as he exerts his talents for leadership in this wise direction we have no disposition to obstruct his influence or impair his credit. Mr. Vallandigham was on the committee of resolutions, and his characteristic boldness is stamped on the declarations of the Ohio Convention. When he is constrained to yield to the force of truth and what is called the logic of events, the man of the resolutions is lost. It is manifest that no able man with the possibility of a political future is any longer willing to lend them. Jefferson Davis has nothing to tie to but "the lost cause," and being such an utter political wreck that he can neither be repaired nor injured, he is welcome to fling himself into the surf to be again dashed against the rocks. It concerns nobody but himself that his broken timbers are still further shattered. A cause must be desperate indeed which can find no better advocate than Jefferson Davis. He predicts a revival of the lost cause. But he also predicts, with equal confidence, that the United States will join the good Confederacy, that England would never acquiesce in the blockade, that his armies would be victorious; that the South would, if necessary, continue the war for twenty years in Virginia. Considering that all his past predictions went by contraries, it does not very well become him to utter new ones. On what ground can he expect to be believed?

We ask the Southern people to weigh the prophecies of this bankrupt politician, this blundering old man, against the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy, and against growing and now almost complete unanimity of the Democratic party in denouncing bygone issues. This discredited politician rivals the good Mrs. Farrington, who attempted with her mop to keep back the rising tide of the Atlantic. The ocean was more than a match for the foolish old woman and her mop. The Democracy of New York defied their position long ago; they will have thirty-three votes in the Democratic National Convention. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have taken the same ground;

they will have twenty-six votes in the National Convention. On Thursday the Democracy of Ohio defined their position; they will have twenty-one votes in the Convention. Kentucky, which has also repudiated dead issues, will have eleven votes, and Missouri the same number. The Democracy of Michigan and of all the New England States only await an occasion to declare themselves in the same sense; and they will have altogether forty-seven votes in the National Convention. We regard it as quite certain that the Democracy of every other Northern State will equally accept the situation. The Southern people should therefore see that when Mr. Davis anchors his hopes to the lost cause, he resembles that apocryphal man in the days of the flood, who, when the submerged hills and mountains were disappearing from sight, and the windows of heaven still continued to pour, set up for a prophet and concluded "there would not be much of a shower after all." Jefferson Davis now imitates that last of the antediluvians for the second time. If, after his preposterous predictions from 1861 to 1865, such a prophet can still have any honor in his own country, let the Southern people compare his late speech with the uniform declarations of all the recent Democratic State Conventions. When even Kentucky drops dead issues, when even Mr. Vallandigham proclaims that a living party must not be bound to an old corpse, what faith can the Southern people put in a revival of the lost cause on prediction, made by a noted false prophet who, on former occasions, so egregiously deceived and misled them to their own ruin? What Morton prophesied in his malice, and broken old Jeff. Davis prophesies in his dotage folly, the Democracy of the country will be very careful not to fulfill.

The Ohio convention on Thursday was one of the most respectable bodies of Democratic delegates ever assembled in that State. Its presiding officer was George H. Pendleton. It nominated as its candidate for Governor General McCook, one of the most vigorous and intrepid fighting generals that served in the armies of the West. He has a brilliant military record, as every history of the war attests. The resolutions, after some debate on the first two, which unequivocally accept the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, were adopted by the very large majority of 365 yeas to 123 nays, that is to say, a majority of three to one. All honor to the wise and enlightened spirit of the Ohio Democracy!

F. S.—"I never vainly tell it powers." Tennessee has made haste to wheel into line with other Democratic States. Her Democratic State Committee publicly proclaimed on Thursday their acquiescence in the new amendments to the Constitution, and a convention of the Democratic editors of the State resolved to fling aside dead issues and accept the situation. So that precious brace of prophets, Oliver Morton and Jefferson Davis, have abundant reasons to clothe themselves with sackcloth and feed upon ashes, in good Scripture fashion.

LOST.
LOST OR MISLAIN—TWO PERPETUAL POLICIES OF INSURANCE, issued by the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia; one to MARY DONOHUE for \$180, dated February 25, 1869, No. 1429-30, and one to MARY QUINN for \$100, dated July 24, 1864, No. 2115-6. Information will be received by
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Also, the following:
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, June 7, at 8 P. M., THIRD ANNUAL RECEPTION. Music, Addresses, Stereoscopic views. A delightful entertainment. Admission tickets and secured seats free, obtainable as directed below.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock, LECTURES ON LIGHT, new and infinitely, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D. Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
AKERSHILL PARKHURST, Attorneys, etc., vs. THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Lovett Facias, January term, 1871, No. 68.
THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, vs. ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee. In equity. Order of sale, January term, 1871, No. 8.
The auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's and Trustee's sales, under the above writs, the Court has certain lot or square of ground, with the buildings, improvements, and machinery thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward of said city, bounded by Chambers of Third Street, Lehigh Street, Spruce Street, and Thirtieth Street, and here street as vacated. Also, all that certain other lot or piece of ground situate in the Twenty-seventh ward aforesaid, bounded by said Thirtieth Street, Spruce Street, ground of William C. Allison, here street as vacated, and the river Schuylkill, with the parties interested, for the purposes of its appointment, on MONDAY, June the 5th, 1871, at 12 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 208 West WASHINGTON Square, in said city, where all persons are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FISHER, et al., vs. MARCH, et al. No. 1039.
The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale, under the above writs, the Court has certain lot or square of ground, with the buildings, improvements, and machinery thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch Street, at the distance of 212 feet from the City and County line, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch Street 39 feet 7 1/2 inches, and in depth southward of that width 120 feet to Arch Street, will be sold by public auction, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 208 West WASHINGTON Square, in the city of Philadelphia, where all persons are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,
Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVORY, administrator, and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accounts, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accounts, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 North SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. M. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVORY, administrator, and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accounts, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accounts, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 North SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. M. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
Auditor.

STATE OF JOHN F. CUTTLE, DECEASED.
Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of JOHN F. CUTTLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment to said undersigned, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
E. B. LONG, Administrator,
Nos. 67 and 69 LAUREL STREET;
Or to his attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
529 G ST.

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